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BUCKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT FOR

1970

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

D.J. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H..

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

A.G.Watkin, M.A.P.H.I..

BUCKLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Miss Shone and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1970.

The 1961 Census gave the population as 7,659. The Registrar General's population estimate at mid-year was 10,750, an increase of 630 over the 1969 figure.

The live birth rate was high with 284 births, compared with 267 in 1969 and 224 in 1968. The birth rate was 26.4 per 1,000 population, more than double the figure for England and Wales.

There were 4 deaths of infants under one year of age, compared with 5 in 1969, 4 in 1968, 1 in 1967 and 6 in 1966. Three were under 4 weeks of age. This gave an Infant Mortality rate of 14 compared with the national figure of 18. There were 5 still births compared with 3 in 1969.

The principal single cause of death (at all ages) was again diseases of the heart and circulatory system, which accounted for 47 deaths (of 25 males and 22 females). The figure for 1969 was 46. Cancer accounted for 25 deaths (of 15 males and 10 females), compared with 29 in 1970. There were 10 deaths from cancer of lung and bronchus,compared with 9 in 1969, 7 in 1968, 5 in 1967 and 7 in 1966.

This year again there were no deaths from Tuberculosis. Pneumonia caused 12 deaths, bronchitis and other respiratory ailments 7, influenza 2, and motor accidents 2. There were no cases of suicide and there were no deaths associated with pregnancy.

Infectious diseases notifications totalled 17 (measles 10,dysentery 7) compared with 105 cases of measles in 1969, and 11 cases of dysentery. There were no cases of food poisoning, compared with 2 in 1969, and no new cases of tuberculosis.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and your Officials, particularly the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Public Health Inspector, for their assistance and advice throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D.J. FRASER

Medical Officer of Health

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SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of Urban District	2,677
Estimated population, Mid 1965 (per Registrar General)	8,320
Mid 1966	8,530
Mid 1967	8,880
Mid 1968	9,360
Mid 1969	10,120
Mid 1970	10,750
Census population 1961	7,659
Census population 1951	7,699
Census population 1931	7,053

	1970	1969	1968
Number of inhabited houses on rate books at 1st April, 1969.	3811	3445	3132
Density (number of persons per acre).	4.02	3.78	3.50
Rateable value of Urban District 1st April, 1968.	£340,670	£316,920	£299,963
Sum represented by a penny rate.	1,437	1,357	1,146

The Buckley Urban District is situated on a foothill of the Clwydian Range to the North East of the County of Flint, and is bounded on the North, East and South by the Hawarden Rural District and the North, West and South by the Holywell Rural District.

The subsoil is clay in the greater part of the area. Below are the lower coal measures, now no longer worked. The principal industries are Cement, Brick, and Tile Works together with agriculture.

In past times, Buckley residents worked within the district, but with the closing of the Elm Colliery in the nineteen thirties, and the decay of the pottery industry, many of the local inhabitants found work in the Shotton Steelworks, at Courtaulds fibre plant at Flint, and in other local industries. With the building of so many new houses, Buckley has become an attractive residential area. With the cost of land soaring in the Wirral and Merseyside, many people have found that they can buy homes in this district at reasonable prices and they travel to and from their place of work daily. To provide services for the increasing population will call for a great deal of work in the future. Shops, schools and sewerage will have to be provided.

It is clear that in time to come there will be vast housing estates engulfing Buckley and joining together Buckley with Hawarden and Mold. It is hoped that the old local spirit of co-operation and mutual aid will not be lost. During the year, the building of new housing estates continued unabated, and new residents continued to move in.

VITAL STATISTICS 1970

Population: Registrar General's estimate at mid-year:- 10,750
1961 Census - 7659

Live Births:

Number - 284
Rate per 1,000 population - 26.4
Adjusted local birth rate - 32.5
National birth rate per 1,000 population - 16.0
Illegitimate live births -
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births - 2

Illegitimate live births - England and Wales - 8.per cent of total live births.

Still Births:

Number - 5
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births - 17.
National still birth rate - 13.
Total live and still births - 289.

Infant Deaths (under 1 year) - 4

Infant Mortality Rate -

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births - 14
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births - 14.
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births - NIL.
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - 18.

Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)-11.

National neo-natal mortality rate - 12.

Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) - 11

National early neo-natal mortality rate - 11.

Peri-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births) - 28.

National perinatal mortality rate- 23

Maternal mortality (including abortion):
Number of deaths - NIL
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births - NIL

Deaths (from all causes) - 104
Crude death rate per 1,000 population - 9.7
Adjusted local death rate - 12.7
National deaths rate per 1,000 population - 11.7.

SECTION A

VITAL STATISTICS

1970

ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION
10,750

Comparability Factors

Births: 1.23

Deaths: 1.31

LIVE BIRTHS	1970	1969
Number	284	267
Rate per 1,000 population	26.4	26.4
Adjusted local rate per 1,000 population	32.5	32.5
National birth rate	16.0	16.3

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS	1970	1969
Illegitimate live births	6	9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	2	3

STILL BIRTHS		
Number	5	3
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	17	11
National still births rate	13	13
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	289	267
INFANT DEATHS (deaths under one year)	4	5

INFANT MORTALITY RATES	1970	1969
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	14	19
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	14	19
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL	NIL
National infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	18	18

NEO-MORTALITY RATE	1970	1969
(deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births).	11	4
NATIONAL NEO-MORTALITY RATE	12	12

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE	1970	1969
(deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births).	11	4
NATIONAL EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE	11	10
PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births)	28	15
NATIONAL PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATE	23	25
MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)		
Number of deaths -	NIL	NIL
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	NIL	NIL
DEATHS (from all causes)	104	106
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	9.7	10.5
Adjusted local death rate	12.7	13.7
National death rate per 1,000 population	11.7	11.9

From these figures it will be seen that the population was in a healthy condition with a high birth rate (above the national figure) and a death rate below the national figure.

There were 284 live births (146 boys and 138 girls). This includes 6 illegitimate births (3 boys and 3 girls).

There were 17 more babies born, and 2 fewer deaths amongst the population than in 1969.

There were 5 still births and 4 deaths of infants under one year.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Males	Females
Cancer of stomach	1	-
Cancer of intestine	1	2
Cancer of lung,bronchus.	9	1
Cancer of breast	-	2
Cancer of uterus	-	1
Cancer of prostate	1	-
Leukaemia	-	1
Other cancers	3	3
Diabetes mellitus	1	-
Other endocrine etc. diseases	-	1
Hypertensive disease	2	1
Ischaemic heart disease	14	9
Other forms of heart disease	2	3
Cerebro-vascular disease	6	7
Other diseases of circulatory system	1	2
Influenza	1	1
Pneumonia	7	5
Bronchitis and emphysema	5	1
Other respiratory diseases	-	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	-
Other diseases of digestive system	-	1
Diseases of musculo skeletal system	1	-
Congenital anomalies	-	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality	-	2
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1
Total (all causes)	57	47

Deaths totalled 104 (57, males 47 females) compared with 106 in 1969, 100 in 1968 and 86 in 1967. Four infant deaths under 1 year were recorded, compared with 5 in 1969. Three of the deaths were due to congenital anomaly and causes common to childbirth, whilst the fourth death was due to pneumonia. One death occurred in the 15 - 24 age group. This was due to a motor accident. In the 25 - 34 group, the one death reported was due to cancer. There were no deaths in the 35-44 age group, and in the 45-54 group one death occurred, due to cancer of the lung. In the 55-64 age group, 21 deaths occurred; in the 65-74 group,40 deaths, whilst the 75 years and over group had 37 deaths. Thus, of the 104 deaths reported, 98 were in persons of 55 years or over.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system caused 47 deaths (25 males and 22 females), and cancer 25 deaths (15 males,10 females). The figures for 1969 were 46 and 29. There were 4 fewer deaths from cancer. Bronchitis and other respiratory diseases caused 7 deaths; pneumonia 12 deaths, mostly in aged persons; influenza 2 deaths; motor accidents 2 deaths. There were again no deaths from tuberculosis and no cases of suicide.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

NURSING IN THE HOME - The Flintshire County Council employ District Nurse/Midwives, the services of whom are available to the residents of Buckley.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE - Four qualified Medical Practitioners reside in the Buckley area; all of whom are principals in practice and three have assistants. Altogether, Principals and Assistants, there are eight Medical Practitioners available for the population of Buckley and contiguous rural areas.

LABORATORY FACILITIES - The work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Chester, and the Public Analyst,Chester.

HOSPITALS - ISOLATION - None. Infectious cases requiring isolation are now admitted to infectious diseases hospitals at Colwyn Bay,Wrexham or Clatterbridge.

SMALLPOX - None

TUBERCULOSIS - None. Cases from the area are sent to Llangwyfan Hospital, near Denbigh.

MATERNITY - None. The Catherine Gladstone Maternity Home is situated at Mancot, approximately four and a half miles away. Pathological cases may be sent to one of the Chester Hospitals.

CHILDRENS HOSPITALS - None. Children are admitted to the Chester Royal Infirmary,Maelor General Hospital,Wrexham, or occasionally, in special cases, at the Childrens Hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

GENERAL HOSPITALS - Emergency cases may be sent to the Royal Infirmary or City Hospital, Chester or occasionally to Mold Hospital.

PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS - ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS - Provision is made by the County Council's Health Department.

MENTAL HEALTH - The supervision of cases under the Mental Health Act 1959 is carried out by the County Council.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES - This service is provided by the County Council.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE - There is an Ante-Natal Centre and Infant Child Welfare Centre conducted by the County Council at the new Clinic, Buckley, the former on the first and third Monday afternoon and the latter every Monday afternoon.

DAY NURSERIES - None.

SCHOOL CLINICS - A school clinic is supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health and his Assistants and is held on Tuesday of each week in the New Clinic,Buckley.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES - None in the area. There is a Chest Clinic at "Oaklands",Queensferry, at which the Chest Physician and his Assistants see patients once a fortnight.

VENEREAL DISEASES - None. Cases are sent to the special clinics at the Royal Infirmary, Chester by arrangement between the County Authorities and Chester Royal Infirmary.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE YEAR 1970

	Acute Polio Myelitis	Meningitis	Food Poisoning	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Paratyphoid Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Ophthalmia.
der 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-
years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
to 9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
to 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
to 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
to 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAL:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	-	7	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1970

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED	TOTAL DEATHS
Smallpox	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Pneumonia	-	12
Meningitis	-	-
Measles	10	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-
Dysentery	7	-

There were few notifications of infectious diseases during the year - 10 cases of measles and 7 cases of dysentery, all during the second and third quarters. Now that vaccination against measles is available, it is to be hoped that this illness can be eradicated. The dysentery cases were in children and adults. An annual outbreak appears to be the rule, but isolation of cases and contacts limits the spread of the illness. Where standards of hygiene are high, the disease can be promptly dealt with.

TUBERCULOSIS

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			DEATHS Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
5 - 9	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
45 - 64	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	NIL		NIL			NIL		NIL	

There were no new cases of tuberculosis compared with none in 1969, none in 1968, none in 1967, one in 1966 and one in 1965.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases treated -

Cases Notified	At Home	In Hospital	Unimpaired	Impaired	Blindness
NIL	-	-	-	-	-

Deaths -

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 - Section 47

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Two cases were dealt with under this legislation. Both were elderly women of 73 and 84 years, suffering from advanced heart failure. They were removed to Hospital under Magistrates orders.

It is a grievous thing to have to deprive anyone of liberty, but when aged persons cannot manage to look after themselves or there is no one constantly at hand to attend to their wants, the choice is admission to Hospital or Old Peoples Homes. Until a few years ago, there were few places available for elderly people, but now most authorities have Old Peoples Housing accommodation, supervised by wardens, where the old folk are encouraged to look after themselves, under supervision. It is a continuing source of wonder to see elderly folk who have been living in isolation, despair and embitterment, on admission to Old Peoples accommodation, suddenly begin to have a new interest in life, happy in the company of people of their own age. One thing stands out, and that is the fact that relatives are not always the most suitable people to deal with the elderly.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

During the year further expansion of the use of paper sack units for the reception and collection of household refuee took place and at the end of 1970 two thousand five hundred and eighty eeven (2,587) had been provided with paper sack units, an increaee of eeven hundred and twelve (712) properties over the 1969 .

A eample survey has revealed that approximately 50% of properties collected need more than one container, but in spite of this and the fact that two hundred and twenty (220) new properties were completed during the year, a weekly collection service has been maintained.

This has been made poseible by the acquieition of two ecrew compression vehicles and by streamlining the collection rounds.

During the year the new refuee disposal tip at Buckley Junction came into use jointly by Buckley Urban District Council and Hawarden Rural Dietrict Council.

Also during the year, at the inetigation of the Welsh Office, meetings were called to study the poesibility of joint refuse dieposal arrangements in the Deeside area.

A working party of tech-nical Officers was set up and a meeting was held with representatives of the Ministry. This wae adjourned to await "The Report of the Working Party on Refuse Dieposal" and in the meantime a feasibility study be made. This ie in course of preparation.

As expected the Houeing Act 1969 gave a reasonable stimulue to improvement grant requirements during 1970 and there ie every indication that 1971 will be better etill.

HOUSING

Progress has been made with regard to the demolition of properties which are unfit for human habitation and in completion of the Slum Clearance proposals submitted in January,1970 the Council's Slum Clearance programme is continuing but the rate of progress will be dependent on further new Council house construction to re-house the displaced families. Details of properties dealt with are as follows:-

HOUSING ACT 1957 - SECTION 42

No. of areas represented and declared Clearance Areas	1
No. of houses demolished in Clearance Areas	12

Section 16 and 17

No. of houses represented as individually unfit	12
No. of Demolition Orders made	10
No. of houses closed	2
No. of individual houses demolished	4

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

	1967	1968	1969	1970
No. of Discretionary Grants completed	12	6	12	15
No. of Standard Grants completed	5	7	8	6
Total Grants paid during the year	£4,440	£3,109	£5,647	£7,187

NEW CONSTRUCTION

New house building in Buckley during 1970 has continued to develop and further progress has been made in the towns Central Area Development which is intended to provide the amenities and shopping facilities for the large new housing estates which are under construction.

The following table gives particulars of new house building during the last four years:-

	1967	1968	1969	1970
New Houses completed by Private Enterprises:	190	285	297	220
Council Houses completed:	NIL	20	NIL	48
Houses under construction by Private Enterprise at the 31st December:	191	270	248	154
Council Houses under construction at the 31st December:	20	34	48	NIL

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for Buckley is the responsibility of the Central Flintshire Water Board, and is providing for this area principally from two sources.

(a) Reservoir at Cilcain.
(b) Alwen Reservoir via the Birkenhead Acqueduct.

These supplies are fed into the two covered service reservoirs at Prenbrigog from where they gravitate to feed the Urban Area.

During the year the supply of water has been satisfactory as regards quality and quantity.

During the year 3 samples of drinking water were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination. All three were found to be satisfactory.

From the Central Flintshire Water Board it is learned that the water supply has no fluoride content and the addition of fluoride has not been authorised. The following table shows the number of houses and population supplied from public mains.

Number	Direct to Houses	From Standpipe
Population	10,750	5
Houses	3,744	3

SWIMMING BATHS

To ensure a satisfactory swimming bath water, testing is carried out regularly for chlorination and acidity. 6 samples of water were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological examination.

All 6 samples were satisfactory thus proving that the work done in 1970 was effective. The Swimming bath was again closed for a period to enable maintenance to be carried out to ensure that the existing high quality of the water is maintained.

CLEAN AIR

The causes of the majority of complaints of nuisance received during the year is from

A Factory manufacturing cement.

Dust deposit is the major cause of complaint both within and without the District depending on wind conditions.

It gives rise to intermittent nuisance usually caused by breakdown of the electro static precipitators. These complaints are passed to H.M.Alkali Works Inspector and the nuisance is commonly of short duration.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The question of caravans being used as permanent dwellings is not causing any serious concern in the Urban District. It has been necessary on a number of occasions for action to be taken under the Bye-laws governing Buckley Common for the removal of caravans used by Gypsies and Itinerant traders who have visited the area.

There are no registered caravan sites in the Urban District. There is however one site operated as a transit site by certificate of an exempted organisation. During the year no action in respect of this site has been necessary.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employs one Rodent Operative who made 368 visits and inspections during the year. All types of properties have been inspected and treatment carried out where infestations were discovered. The Council's Refuse Tip and Sewage Works were periodically treated and treatment of sewers was again carried out, all with good results. The following table gives details of the work carried out during the year.

No. of Properties inspected	No. of properties infested with rats	No. of properties infested with mice
125	87	36

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year the Consulting Engineers responsible for the design and construction of the new Sewage Disposal Works and Main Sewerage Scheme have so far advanced with their preparations that it is confidently expected that work will commence during next year.

The scheme for extension and construction of sewers to serve the Alltami and Drury areas is to be deferred.

This is regretable since these areas, being rural in character, contribute most to the gross pollution of the watercourses discharging from the Urban District.

It is sincerely to be hoped that deferment is not of long duration.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

During the year the registered premises were closed and there is now no shop registered as a Pet Shop within the Urban District.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

The following gives particulars of premises engaged in the handling, preparation or sale of food:-

Butchers	9
Bakers	3
General Grocers	23
Greengrocers	7
Fried Fish Shops	9
Cafes,Clubs	4
Canteens,Public Houses,etc	24
Ice Cream, Sweets, etc	10
	89

Visits have been made to many food premises but due to the pressure of other work it is not possible to carry out the number of routine inspections that this Section warrants. The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act,1955, are as follows:-

Ice Cream Dealers	17
Premises used for the manufacture of sausage or meat pies	5
TOTAL	22

During the year refrigerator failure at a large supermarket was reported on two occasions which resulted in the following foods being surrendered:-

Frozen foods (various)	206 lbs.
Frozen chickens	145 lbs.

One case of a foreign body in a bottle of milk was investigated and proved to be a ball-point pen refill.

After report to the Council the suppliers were severely cautioned.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES

8 samples of ice-cream were obtained during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, with the following results:-

Ice Cream	- Grade I	-	6
	- Grade II	-	1
	- Grade III	-	-
	Equivalent to Grade IV	-	1

The sample "Equivalent to Grade IV" was one of soft ice-cream from a dispenser in an ice-cream van. The Firm selling the ice-cream was warned to exercise greater care in the dispensing of this type of ice-cream. The Chief Public Health Inspector of the District in which the premises of the Firm concerned are situated was also notified and visits to check the manufacturing and sterilizing processes were made.

An interesting point arises in connection with this sample as due to the lateness of the hour at which the sample could be obtained, it could not be graded although kept in refrigeration for the period before submission to the Laboratory.

MILK SAMPLES

Some 19 routine samples of milk were taken during the year. The results of these samples are as follows:-

METHYLENE BLUE TEST		TUBERCULOSIS TEST		BRUCELLOSIS TEST	
Satisfactory	Fail	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive
17	2	19	-	15	4

In the case of the two samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test, the retailers and wholesalers were notified and action has been taken to prevent milk in transit being exposed to undue heat.

With regard to the samples reacting positively to the Brucella Abortus Ring Test, notices prohibiting the sale of untreated milk were served on the suppliers concerned, which were not withdrawn until a report was received from the Public Health Laboratory that the cultures had proved negative.

The County Public Health Inspector was notified of these results and he obtained some 30 samples from individual cows. As a result one cow was found to be affected by Brucella Abortus and removed from the herd.

MEAT INSPECTION

There is only one slaughterhouse registered under the Slaughterhouse Act,1958, within the Urban District and all animals slaughtered during the year were inspected. Details of the number of animals slaughtered are as follows:-

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed.....	58	10	-	585	151
Number inspected.....	58	10	-	585	151
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCI					
Whole carcases condemned.....	-	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	1	5	-	11	4
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcases condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	-	3
CYSTICERCOSIS					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.....	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Total weight of Food condemned....	2 cwt. 1 lb..				

FOOD SAMPLING - FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

The following are the particulars of samples taken by the County Public Health Inspector, Mr. E. Lewis, within the Urban District.

Description of Article	No. taken	Genuine
Milk	10	10
Dairy Products	5	5
Fruit and vegetables	4	4
Sausages and Meat products	3	3
Miscellaneous Foods	14	14
	36	36

No evidence of fungicides, pesticides or prohibited colouring matter was found. 4 samples of feeding stuffs and 3 samples of fertilisers taken under the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act were found to be satisfactory.

No evidence of Bovine Tuberculosis or Penicillin was found in any of the farm bottled milk. Brucellosis was found in the milk distributed by two retailers and Pasteurisation Orders were served on the Milk Producers.

5 samples of food stuffs were also submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacertiological examination and all were found to be satisfactory.

All samples examined under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act and the Trade Descriptions Act were satisfactory.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS

Water Supply	11
Drainage	251
Pet Shops	1
Hairdressers and Barbers	8
Caravan sites	3
Factories	22
Bakehouses	5
Public conveniences	11
Licensed Premises	17
Scrap metal Dealers	1
Refuse disposal and collection	362
Pest Control	16
Clean Air	4
Schools	4
Shops and Offices	15
Noise	36
Miscellaneous Visits	278
Civic Amenities Act	52
No. of houses inspected under Public Health Act	41
Re-visits to above houses	92
No. of houses inspected under Housing Act	77
Re-visits to above houses	54
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	2
Improvement Grant Visits	68
Infectious Disease Visits	31
Total meat inspection visits	104
Bakers and Confectioners	4
Butchers	15
Canteens	1
Dairies and Milk Distributors	3
Fried Fish Shops	7
Grocers	24
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	6
Ice Cream Premises	12
Restaurants	1
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	1
Milk sample visits	4
Miscellaneous Food Visits	3
	1,647

DETAILS OF NOTICES SERVED

Number of verbal and informal notices served	56
Number of verbal and informal notices complied with	67
Number of statutory notices served	-
Number of statutory notices complied with	4

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part I of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	30	22	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	3	-	-	-
TOTAL:	33	22	-	-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspr.	By H.M. Inspcr.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S7) (a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences arelating to Out-Work).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	-	-	-	-	-

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection

During the year there has been a steady and consistent increase in the provision of binsac units for the District and two thousand five hundred and eighty seven (2,587) properties out of a total of Four thousand two hundred and fifty one (4,251) are not provided with paper sack units. It is anticipated that all properties in the Urban District will be converted to the paper sack system by 1974.

A particular point of interest is that as a result of the decrease in density of refuse, over 50 per cent of properties use two sacks or more per week.

The Council also offer a free collection of bulky household discards on request.

Labour

During the year this Council has not been affected by the national unrest in the refuse collection services, and I am pleased to report, once again, that it has not been necessary to replace any of the personnel.

Since the service cannot be operated without the use of adequate and competent labour, manpower will continue to be the most important part of the service, the character of the work requiring intelligence, patience, courtesy, tact and integrity, and in general this is given by the men without stint.

Vehicles

During the year the two new screw compression refuse collection vehicles each of 19/60 cubic yard capacity have been brought into service. By the end of the year reorganisation and streamlining of the collection rounds had been initiated which with the increase in paper sack units resulted in increased efficiency and better working conditions.

By these improvements a regular weekly collection service from private dwellings has been maintained.

The trade refuse collection service is giving cause for concern and during 1971 a study is to be undertaken to extend the normal collection service so as to rationalise this important side of public cleansing.

Disposal

The new tip at Buckley Junction was brought into operation in May,1970. It is used jointly by Buckley Urban District Council and Hawarden Rural District Council and is controlled and operated

by the Buckley Urban District Council.

The tip is in a disused clay working and it has been possible adequately to fence off the site. In consequence there have been no cases of illicit tipping.

Controlled tipping is carried out and the heavy duty tractor shovel purchase by the Council has enabled this to be done efficiently.

Due to increase in the local population and to proposed greater usage by Hawarden Rural District Council, the estimated life of the tip has been reduced to seven (7) years.

The following legislation which concerns the Department came into force during the year.

STATUTES

Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970.
Food and Drugs (Milk) Act 1970.
Local Authority Social Services Act 1970.
Riding Establishments Act 1970

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Department of the Environment

No. 109 Building (Fifth Amendment) Regulations 1970.
199 Caravan Sites Act 1968 (Part II) (Commencement) Order 1970.
615 Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order 1970.
807 Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1970.
1335 Building (Sixth Amendment) Regulations 1970.
1545 Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (No.2) Regulations 1970.
1667 Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (No.2) Order 1970.

Department of Health and Social Security

1172 Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970.
1880 Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1970.
1881 Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1970.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

94 Cheese Regulations 1970
400 Labelling of Food Regulations 1970.
752 Cream Regulations 1970.
1101 Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1970.
1102 Colouring Matter in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1970.
1277 The Milk (Eradication of Brucellosis) Scheme 1970.
1372 Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order 1970.
1597 Soft Drinks (Amendment) Regulations 1970.

CIRCULARS

Department of the Environment

3 Public Health Act 1961. Building Regulations 1965. The Agrement Board.
4 Clean Air Act 1956. Exempted Fireplaces.
7 Standard Tests for Effluents - Fish Toxicity Test.
9 Building Regulations 1965. Notice of Intention.
10 Public Health Act 1961. Building Regulations.
12 Storm Overflows and the Disposal of Storm Sewage.
17 Derelict Land.
19 Housing Act 1969. Publicity for Improvements.
21 Reform of Local Government in England: Areas and Boundaries.
25 Clean Air Act 1966. Exempted Fireplaces.
38 Gypsy Encampments - Part II Caravan Site Act 1968.

41 Conversion of Coke-burning Heating Appliances.
42 Clean Air Act 1956. Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations 1970.
44 Clean Rivers.
50 Building Research Station Advisory Service.
61 Condensation in Dwellings.
63 Domestic Smoke Control. Availability of Solid Smokeless Fuel.
64 Report of the Working Party on Sewage Disposal.
69 Disposal of Solid Toxic Wastes.
73 Public Health Act 1961. Building Regulations.
77 Safe Disposal of Disused Refrigerators.
79 Housing Act 1969. House Improvement and Repair.
85 Clean Air Act 1956. Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (No.2) Regulations 1970.

Department of Health and Social Security

12 The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

2 Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations 1969.
4 Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959: Approved Chemical Agents.
9 Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959: Approved Chemical Agents.

OFFICIAL REPORTS AND MEMORANDA

Reform of Local Government in England. Cmnd. 4276.
Local Government Reorganisation in Glamorgan and Monmouthshire. Cmnd. 4310.
Reorganisation of the Health Service in Wales (Welsh Office).
The Reorganisation of Central Government. Cmnd. 4506.
The Protection of the Environment. The fight against pollution. Cmnd. 4373.
Taken for Granted. Report of the Working Party on Sewage Disposal. (Chairman: Mrs. Lena Jeger, M.P., B.A.).
Disposal of Toxic Solid Wastes. The Report of the Technical Committee on the disposal of toxic solid wastes.
Eleventh Progress Report of the Standing Technical Committee on Synthetic Detergents.
The Planning of the Coastline. A report of a study of coastal Preservation and development in England and Wales (Chairman: John Cripps).
Technical memorandum on activated sludge sewage treatment installations.
Air pollution from road traffic. Road Research Laboratory (Ministry of Transport).
Food Standards Committee Report on the Pre-1955 Compositional Orders.

Food Additives and Contaminants Committee Report on the leaching of substances from packaging materials into food.
Food Additives and Contaminants Committee Report on the review of the Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food Regulations 1962.